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DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

# O'GARACOAL COMPANY

Bond and Coupon Holders

Notice is hereby given that all interest coupon of the Bonds of O'Gara Coal Co. due September 1, 1914, will be paid at the office of the company

> O'GARA COAL CO., Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

#### \$35,000,000 REPUBLIC OF CUBA

5% Gold Bonds of 1904. Orugens due September 1, 1814, of the bove Bonds will be paid on presentation at ur-office on and after that date. SPEYER & CO.

New York, August 29, 1914. THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY. New York, August 13, 1914.

QUARTER (24 %) PER CENT. on the ospital stock of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, 22 Nassau Street, in this city, on and after Monday, Sept. 21, 1914, to Stockholders of record at close of business to-day.

es to-day.
order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES A. WALKER, Treasurer. INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, Mariden, Conn., August 26, 1914,

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, Meriden, Conn., August 26, 1814.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend on the Preferred Stock of one and three-quarters (14, %) per cent., payable October 1st to stockholdans of record September 17th.

Transfer books will be closed September 11, at 3 P. M., and reopened October 2nd.

Checks will be mailed.

GEORGE ROCKWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO. Coupon No. 30, due September 1, 1914, from the First Mertigage Bonds of the American Hidde & Leather Company will be paid on and after September 1, by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 35-37 Wall Street, New York. GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF 8t. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. St. Louis, Mo. August 26th, 1914. NOTICE is hereby given that the ennual cetting of the Stockholders of St. Louis authwestern Railway Company will be slid at the General Offices of the Company the Hailway Exchange Building, Sixth annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 5th, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914.

F. H. BRITTON, President.

ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Intention of the grain export market shipments continue increasingly heavy. According to Bradition of the grain export market shipments continue increasingly heavy. According to Bradition of the grain export market shipments continue increasingly heavy. According to Bradition of the grain export market shipments of wheat last street's figures. Shipments of wheat last week were 9,397,000 bushels, as compared with 6,490,000 bushels in the present of the prese ceding week. These shipments, however, that a ceneral meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the Office of the tolerance of the Glarkanty TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 149 Broadway. New York City, on noon, for the purpose of nominating two directors of the Editood Company, GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee. By ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, President, ness is light and is not likely to assume the proportions of a broad free movement until the London bill market makes

# FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

War Presents Entirely New Financial Problems for Solution Here.

GREATER TANGLE ABROAD

London, With Many Millions Tied Up, Faces Complicated Money Situation.

Obviously it is yet too early to gain any but the most general idea of the ultimate effect of the war upon finance and business in this country or elsewhere The financial world is confronted with an entirely new set of conditions which must be met by extraordinary measures. Under such circumstances, quite apart from the uncertainties that lie in the outcome of the great conflict itself, attempts to forecast the future are impossible. Comment must, therefore, be confined to the numerous problems arising day by day and with the devising of means to solve them. Four weeks from the outbreak of war finds the financial world still concerned with the task of repairing the damage done to the machinery of international oredits. The process of readjustment is slow, but progress is being made and undue impatience should not be felt. In the light of the innumerable emer

gency measures that have been suggested it is evident that there is still a great deal of confusion of thought as to the fundamental reason for the continuance of the present deadlock. To understand the real needs of the situation it must be realized that the outbreak of hostilities produced a complete breakdown of the entire system of international credits by which the world's finance and business was conducted. The heart of this system was the London money market. London has acted as the clearing house for the whole world and paralysis at that centre extended immediately to practically every country on the globe. It is obvious, therefore, that no wide and permanent improvement can occur in any direction unless it originates in the British capital. Many emergency suggestions for dealing with the local situation are impracticable because they fall to take this fact into ensideration. London's situation is immeasurably

nore complicated than our own. The indebtedness of this country to Europe is one of many similar problems that is delaying a return to approximately normal conditions in the English money market. Thus it is estimated that Germany's liabilities to England alone amount to \$500,000,000. These probably will remain unsettled until after the close of the war. Besides this, immense sums of money war. Besides this, immense sums of money owing to London by the Continent of Europe and by almost every other country in the world are being held in a state of absolute rigidity by the moratoria. It is the impossibility of liquidating the greater part of this indebtedness that hampers the credit facilities of the London market. In turn it is the condition of the London market which has so far prevented any free export movement between this country and the United King. tween this country and the United King-dom. The question of a free export trade from the United States would seem

therefore to depend in part upon a payment of our immediate indebtedness abroad if, as is believed, this would materially relieve the credit situation in The necessity of a big expert of food-stuffs from this country in order to offset the heavy balance of trude against

offset the heavy balance of trade against in other directions. Without going into the directions. Without going into the directions were much greater.

In other directions without going into the question of the obvious dangers to prove the present of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that the success of a plan to hold up the price of this kind it is not apparent that t steadily against this country. For the first seven months of the year the excess of exports over imports was only \$59,-000,000, as compared with \$307,000,000 in the same time in 1913. In the present month, despite the heavy shipments of wheat, the showing must be infinitely worse. Moreover, in the first six months of the year there was a steady outpouring of American securities from Europe, some of which have not been paid for ing or American securities from Europe, some of which have not been paid for. Ordinarily our debts to Europe are off-set either by sales of securities or commodities and merchandise. For some time to come there is small likelihood that Burope will buy anything from us

except foodstuffs.

That sheer necessity must sooner or the expert That sheer necessity must sooner or later compel a resumption of the export trade to Europe in food stuffs in plain. Developments so far favor the probability that the war will be a long one. Every day makes the food problem for Europe more pressing and it is certain that eventually foreigners must take huge quantities of foodstuffs from this country at anormously high prices. The sensaquantities or foodstums from this country at enormously high prices. The sensa-tional rise that has taken place in wheat foreshadows this. Speaking of this rise Broomhal's Review, the leading English trade authority, points out that if the war lasts only twelve weeks longer it will so interfere with agriculture in Europe next season's crops will be seriously cur-tailed. Such a development, it is pre-dicted, can only spell famine in Europe in 1915 and prices for wheat in conse-quence that will make present quotations seem moderate and even low in com-

The violent rise in wheat last week on top of the previous extraordinary advance was partly due to the speculation on the enormous possibilities opened up by the war rather than to the size of the existing demand. Speculative activity in all commodities is broadening out in a surprising way. This speculation in wheat options has been severely criticised in some quar-ters as if it were solely responsible for the movement. But it cannot be denied that the underlying reasons for high prices for wheat and other commodities are likely to continue strong. The farme is not averse to holding back his crop is not averse to holding back his crop, and a general policy of hoarding food-stuffs has helped the movement along. Speculation in options may run riot for time, but it will correct itself and in the stances. Young McLaughlin is a cripple, end the average price will not be changed

thereby e State Trust Company as Trustee, e State Trust Company of New York pared with 6,490,000 bushels in the pre-granty Trust Company of New York pared with 6,490,000 bushels in the pre-ceding week. These shipments, however, are mainly on account of old contracts methods of payment along the ordinary

channels a possibility.

Meanwhile the foreign exchange market continues in a highly abnormal state Company and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, August 31st, 1914, and recremed at 12 o'clock noon, September 14th, 1914.

2, 8. HAYNES, Secretary.

### International Steam Pump Company

To the Holders of the First Lien Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due September 1, 1929:

Receivers having been appointed for the International Steam Pump Company, the undersigned have, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds, constituted themselves a Bondholders Protective Committee. In the judgment of the Committee the interests of the bondholders require prompt and concerted action. Bondholders are therefore requested immediately to deposit their bonds in negotiable form (with the September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached) with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office in New York or its office in London, or with one of the following agents of the Depositary: St. Louis Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., Commonwealth Trust Company, of Boston, Mass., or Associatie Cassa of Amsterdam, Holland. The Depositary or its agents will issue transferable certificates of deposit under an Agreement of Deposit, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Depositary or to any of its said agents or to the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee hopes to be in a position at an early day to formulate and announce a plan of reorganization. In case depositing bondholders Receivers having been appointed for the International a plan of reorganization. In case depositing bondholders should be dissatisfied with such plan of reorganization, they will be afforded an opportunity of withdrawing their pursuant to the terms of the Agreement of Deposit.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Company
of New York,
THOMAS B. GANNETT,
Parkinson & Burr, Boston,

GEORGE G. HENRY, R. WALTER LEIGH,
Maitland Coppell & Co., New York H. J. DE LANOY MEIJER,

OTIS EVERETT, Secretary, No. 140 Broadway, N. Y. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

ALLEN T. WEST,

No. 140 Broadway, N. Y. CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

payment on these and other obligations of a similar nature without parting with gold except when absolutely necessary seems to be the chief matter engaging seems to be the chief matter engaging the attention of bankers in the city at the present time. It is possible that too much reliance has been placed upon a solution of this problem by big exports of foodstuffs. The first of these obligations fall due within a fortnight and no arrangements have been reported for taking care of them. It is said, however, that the bankers. hat the bankers concerned are negotiat-ng for a broad plan which will take care if the city debt and greatly facilitate-xports. The nature of these negotiations exports. The nature of these negotiations is rather vague. It goes without saying of course that the city debt and other bligations for which payment in gold is specified will be met at maturity no natter whether or not this involves the hipment of gold out of the country. As matter of fact there is a growing discosition to take the view that a fair when sition to take the view that a fair shir ment of gold on this account would help et in motion the wheels of the credit market in London and redound to our

wn benefit.

The exigencies of the present crisis have The exigencies of the present crisis have caused many suggestions for Government action in financial matters of a doubtful if not dangerous nature. The Administration has also shown an inclination toward hasty and immature legislation that has not helped confidence. Severe criticism has been aroused, for instance, by the proposition contained in a bill adopted by the Senate that the Treasury silver at a price above the market in der to relieve distress in the silver mining industry. The Government's pro-posal to buy ships to be used in for-ign trade and the Treasury's scheme to loan Government money to the cotton planters to enable them to hold up prices such a step have upon the demand for cotton? If the Government advances five cents a pound on cotton will there he a firm demand for it much above that figure? Will not the Government's action simply have the effect of pulling the price down toward this figure? price down toward this figure? Until it does come down domestic consumption is not likely to be stimulated. The spinner has a considerable amount of cotton on hand bought at higher prices. If he is to have any profits at all he must be able to buy much cheaper raw has been as a considerable and the profits. material in order to average his produc

### SON ACCUSES EX-INSPECTOR.

harres McLaughlin With Aiding Daughter in Keeping \$5,000. William W. McLaughlin, Jr., son of exolice Inspector McLaughlin, and an atendant to Edward E. McCall when the hairman of the Public Service Commison was on the Supreme Court bench, alleges in papers filed in a suit in the Supreme Court that his father and sister, tolette McLaughlin, "have played a game battledore and shuttlecock with me."
Young McLaughlin, who got much pubtelty in the campaign last fall when he estified that he saw in his father's ossession a note made by Judge Mc all, alleges that while he was a court he gave his sister more than ,000 to save for him. He says that hen he asked his sister for the money e told him to go to his father, and tha hen he asked his father he was sent his sister. In defending the suit Miss McLaughlin

lleges that she has given back all the noney her brother entrusted to her. She noney her brother entrusted to her. She old his attorney, J. Philip Berg, that her orother was irresponsible. The lawyer replied he would withdraw if she would ount for the money. She failed to

appealed to his father for the money his ather attempted to strike him and leges that he is in destitute circum-

# WS.BARSTOW & CO

# REPLIES TO ATTACK ON STOCK EXCHANGE

P. Goldman Asserts Untermyer's Criticism Contradiets Own Utterances.

Samuel P. Goldman, author of "A Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws," has issued an attack on the arguments against the Stock Exchange set forth in an article by Samuel Untermyer in the New York Times of August 23, following the New York lawyer's return from Europe. In this criticism of the Stock Exchange, made a little over a week ago, Mr. Untermyer stated that the closing of the exchange was made necessary only on account of the fact that it lacked the necessary Government supervision to prevent manipulation and short selling. He stated that it was a gross exaggeration that foreign selling totalled from 50,000 ave also been commented upon adversely.

The latter scheme places the Government in the position of lending its aid o maintain artificially the price of one commodity while it is endeavoring to nvestigate a purely natural rise in prices no other directions. Without going into that foreign selling totalled from 50,000 to 100,000 shares per day during the 2,000,000 share days, when every one who has been in the financial district as long knows that the sales of foreign holdings

the exchange would be a peril to the siness and financial community added that manipulating is still ram-

Mr. Untermyer charged further that had the Owen bill for the regulation of stock exchanges been passed the ex-change would not have to close.

### Answers Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Goldman says: Untermyer's strictures on the New

York Stock Exchange are based entirely on an erroneous assumption. In the first place, he speaks of abuses as if the place, he speaks of abuses as if the abuses he had in mind have been patent within the past few weeks. The very contrary is true. During these trouble-some times the strength and solidity of exchange have been demonstrated more than ever, and nothing has been more patent than the absence of abuses, those abuses which the ex change, under its own rules and regula-tions, has succeeded in removing, or at least minimizing.
"He is greatly in error when he states

that the closing of the exchange was made necessary solely by the absence of Government supervision and because or Government supervision and because manipulation and short selling are permitted. That no manipulation now takes place on the exchange can be asserted without the fear of contradiction, and that short selling could not cause the closing of the Stock Exchange would seem to be so obvious as to be almost a trailer. "It is impossible for one familiar with

the theory and practice of stock broker are to see how Government supervision ould have kept the exchange open. Gov nment supervision could not have r endeavoring to sell them in the New Yor American securities must dispose of them nor could Government supervision fix the prices at which American would take up these securities

"When one examines the sort of Gov has not been home since, and ernment supervision set out in the proposed laws submitted by Mr. Untermyer to the Committee on Banking and

## Currency of the United States Senate, it WILL TRY BIG REORGANIZATION. n open and free market where foreign olders of securities could turn in their oldings in large quantities and be paid or them in American gold.

ulterior purpose could have sought an in-junction. Even the granting of a pre-liminary injunction which would have cept the exchange open for the shortest time in which such injunctions can be itselved would have precipitated an ecoomic tragedy in America. Hundreds of housands of innocent persons would have

"Again, if the exchange had been in-corporated and the governing committee had prohibited private trading as the committee of five of the Stock Exchange ectually and wisely did, there is no tell-ling how many thunctions would have ng how many injunctions would have been sought to prevent such prohibition, and again during the time necessary to btain the dissolution of even the preminary injunctions great and irreparable loss and injury would have been flicted upon numberless innocent an ecting persons. Never in the lonstory of the agitation for compulsor corporation of stock exchanges at hom and abroad has there been stronge conclusive demonstration of the fal acy of this measure.

### Values Not Artificial.

"The prices of securities are regulated prices, namely, value and supply and de-mand, and if foreign holders found it nec-essary to convert their securities into supervision and regulation that could be conjured up by the liveliest imagination ould neither prevent them from selling for fix the prices they would receive, "On its face Mr. Untermyer's statement

f figures must be wrong. It can hardly be that European holders were selling only fifty to 109,000 shares per day, o hat 1,000 shares were sold short to ever nundred shares sold by owners. If, dur hundred shares sold by owners. If, during the two days immediately preceding the close of the exchange, but 200,000 shares were sold by foreign holders averaging \$100 par value, this would amount to only \$40,000,000 worth of securities. This is altogether too insignificant a figure for the situation. It is more than likely tha \$200,000,000 worth of securities wer thrust upon the New York market fo sale during those two days, and it is saf-to say that a careful investigation wil show that the proportion of short selling was very, very small, and that the bulk if not all of the transactions during the closing were actual bona fide transactions. which actual sales and deliveries and

payments were made.
"Without going into detail as to the nature of short selling, Mr. puts a fallacious view upon the subject by stating indirectly that this does no actual transactions. illing is as much an actual transaction a were anything fletitious about it, it could be delivered with very little difficulty and as Mr. Untermyer should know, the constitution of the exchange provides exalsion as the penalty for a violation York holds out imprisonment as an add

### Points Out Contradiction.

"A complete answer to Mr. Untermyer present criticism of short selling is to b found at page 397 of his testimony befor the Senate Banking and Currency Com-mittee (February 12, 1914), in which he says: I have not argued here or elsewhere that short selling was an evil.'
The two statements are irreconcilable.
"Again, Mr. Untermyer speaks of 'illicit methods' of the exchange. nethods' of the exchange. He cannot be quite serious in this, for his vast ex-perience in Wall Street must have taughthat the practices of certain individual brokers have not only never been sunctioned or permitted by the exchange itself, but the exchange, by its governing committee, has adopted the most drastic and stringent rules to prevent such practices, and these rules have been upon its books for many years and long antedate

sion and excitement and should deprive his utterances of the credit usually accorded to the calm, deliberate statements of careful persons. It is statements such as this that cast doubt upon Mr. Untermyer's sincerity, and as they are apt to create an undenibly felse impression to

**Financial Houses** 

are not closing their doors now. Rather they

are quickly adapting themselves to the newer

opportunities brought about by the exigencies

of the WAR and the demands of our South

American neighbors for closer financial and

commercial co-operation. The banking house

of today is not forgetful of its obligations of yes-

terday. Selling securities carries with it the

obligation to keep the buyer fully informed dur-

ing the life of the security. To owners of securities who are unable to longer obtain informa-

tion regarding their holdings, we refer them to

the Financial Houses of Tomorrow and we also

offer our facilities to give them information.

The Wall Street Journal

The Authority on Investment Securities.

of Tomorrow

Tel. Broad One

Old Manager to Take Hold of Standard Roller Bearing Company.

A reorganization of the Standard Roller Bearing Company of Philadelphia, "It would have had precisely the opposite effect. The whole basis of Mr. Untermyer's proposed legislation in regard to the Stock Exchange is compulsory incorporation. Had the New York Stock Exchange been incorporated when the war commenced any person with an ulterfor purpose could have something. Roller Bearing Company of Philadelphia, the largest plant in the country devoted to the manufacture of anti-friction bearings, which failed on October 22, 1913, has been undertaken by S. S. Eveland. Mr. Eveland managed the company from its start in 1901 until about five years ago, and it was successful during that ago, and it was successful during that period.

The company went into the hands of

receivers after a petition in bankruptcy was filed by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, in which the company According to a statement sent Mr. Eveland, the company paid out by Mr. Eveland, the company paid dividends of from 6 per cent. to 30 per cent, during his management, and since his resignation the assets have shrunk from \$6,101,107.32, as reported to the stockholders on October 22 last, to \$1,831,-431.85, the net appraisal of the receivers. The officers at the time of the failure were: President, R. S. Woodward, Jr., of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Leno Smith of New York and James Boyd; sec retary and treasurer, S. Howard Smit of Philadelphia.

### EXPORTS TO HAYTI UNPAID.

New York Merchants Ask U. S. t Advance Money.

Washington, Aug. 30.-Information has come to the State Department that several merchants in New York city a a considerably worried because of their in-ability to obtain payment for a million ollars worth of merchandise they have shipped to Hayti within the last few months. Their trouble is caused by a dispresent conditions of having drafts hon-

ored in London and France.

This matter was called to the attention of the State Department by Repre sentative Townsend of New Jersey. Some of the New York merchants affected arresidents of the district in New Jersey represented by Mr. Townsend. Mr. Townsend has suggested in behalf of these perchants that the Government advance approximately a million dollars, to be used as a credit in discharging the debts of the Haytlan buyers. There is no suggestion that this money shall be take out of the Treasury. Its use is desired nvolved. It is suggested that Hayti agree o guarantee the United States against nues to the amount named. Mr. Town-State Department will use its good offic

### COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

NEW YORK COUNTY

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—Recess.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Patt I.—

Betore Donnelly, J. Littgated modions—Nos. 1. Ellis vs Pa, N Y & I. I R R;

Machiowitz vs Ellner; 3. Alston Co vs McKeon; 4. Pierrepont vs Western Elect;

Scholinson vs McKnight; 4. Schoenman vs Lausser; 7. David vs Phillips; 8. Block vs Nussburm; 9. Claffin; 10. Peters vs Peters; 11. Hittel vs Voychok;

12. Stollert vs Kavanaush Knitting Mil;

13. Melis vs Wilsh; 14. Hallahan vs Hallahan; 15. Silverman vs Brenner; 16. Matter of Chauber; 17. Met Sav Bank vs Goldberg;

18. Lawry vs Simmons; 19. Weltersham vs Joel; 20. Zographos vs Zographos; 21. Bohland & Alkier Const vs Phillips; 22. Geissler vs Int R T; 23. Canno vs same; 24. Dorzbacher vs same; 25. Weinstock vs same; 26. Berkowitz vs same; 27. Spectorsky vs same; 28. Green vs same; 27. Spectorsky vs same; 28. Green vs Sachefer; 31. Brandt vs Kelly; 32. Manhattan Sav Instrus Vs Hutkoff; 23. Mutnai I. I vs Valentine; 24. Rollnick vs Rollnick; 25. Horowitz vs Schwartz; 39. Cranston vs Cranston; 40. Weinrit vs N. Fry.

44. Matter of Kirk; 48. Browning vs Fox; 44. Doll vs Elliot; 43. Shearer vs Shearer; 44. Matter of Kirk; 48. Browning vs Fox; 49. Doll vs Williams; 47. McKeefrey vs Kamrass; 48. Same vs same; 28. People Kreiman vs Eugerman; 54. Schnurmacher vs Ribarsch; 55. Fox vs Int K T; 56. Reed vs same; 57. Lippmann vs Bevans; 58. Shiller vs Wurster & Co; 59. Matter of Fuller; 60. Matter of Bunnell; 61. Matter of Osgood; 62. Matter of Bunnell; 61. Matter of Schmidt vs Int R T; 66. McColgin vs Same; 63. Schmidt vs Int R T; 66. McColgin vs Same; 63. Schmidt vs Int R T; 66. McColgin vs Same; 63. Schmidt vs Int R T; 66. McColgin vs Same; 63. Schmidt vs Int R T; 66. McColgin vs Same; 63. Berkowitz vs Bruder; 65. Matter of Merola; 73. Manhattan Ry vs Seiterpeich; 74. Same vs Domestic Realty; 72. Matter of Merola; 73. Manhattan Ry vs Seiterpeich; 74. Same vs Domestic Realty; 72. Matter of Merola; 73. Manhattan Ry vs Seiterpeich; 74. books for many years and long antedate the enactments of the Penal Law upon the subject.

"Lastly, Mr. Untermyer's statement in the closing part of his observations, to the effect that the exchange "thrives" on 'illicit activities,' deserves the severest condemnation. It is the language of passion and excitement and should deprive his utterances of the credit usually accorded to the caim, deliberate statements of careful persons. It is statements such as this that cast doubt upon Mr. Untermyer's sincerity, and as they are apt to create an undenlably false impression in the minds of his readers who are not familiar with the facts and cannot, without great difficulty, become so, they are unworthy of any man who aspires to the confidence of the public."

Colgan vs same: 67. Jacobs vs same: 68. Matter of Stroub, To, Matter of Merola: 73. Matter of Merola: 74. Helinkteiner vs Domestic Reality; 72. Matter of Merola: 76. Helvitz vs Helwitz; 77. Marsh vs Noreun; 78. Schildkraut vs Schildkraut; 79. Proctor vs Morse; 80. Hunt vs Armstrong; 81. Moran vs Cauldwell Wingate; 82. Albright vs Maccardary vs Cauldwell Wingate; 82. Albright vs Maccardary vs Nationa Surety; 85. Matter of Hearn; 86, Maiter of East 277th 81; 87. Matter of Heaving, 86, Maiter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Maiter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kass vs Goldberg; 90. Helcha vs Marter of Heaving, 89, Kas

# The California-Idaho Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

Upon presentation of Certificates of I posit of bonds of said issue to Th EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NE YORK for appropriate indorsement, po ment will be made of the OCTOBER 1, 19 bonds, subject to and as fully set out in tificate holder, a copy of which may be h on request at the office of said Trust Copany, No. 37 Wall Street, New York. reular also sets forth the procedure Ale Felivery on or about OCTOBER 1, 1: in engraved form, of the Collateral Tr Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. bonds, day April 1, 1914, of the American Water Wor and Electric Company, Incorporated, bearing thereafter, to which the holders of si Certificates of Deposit may be respective

New York, August 31, 1914.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chatrma PAUL STAES, W. K. WHIGHAM,

W. G. AUDENRIED, Jr., H. L. BURRAGE,

R. WALTER LEIGH. Protective Committee
WILLIAM GREENOUGH, Secretary.

### COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Messrs, James Sullivan, James A. Park and Daniel Sullivan announce that the have formed a co-partnership under that the have for Charles Head & Co. with offices 74 State St., Boston, Mass., for the purpoof conducting the business heretefore train acted in Boston by Messrs, Charles Head

Farenholtz vs Memshausen; 106, Matter of Film Amusmi Co; 107, Pesk vs Merrill Rudgaber Co; 108, Kurzman vs Olsen; 103, Saber Co; 108, Kurzman vs Olsen; 103, Se Harper vs Equit Tr; 119, McGloda vs Page & Co; 111, Hard vs Greenlawn Cemeterv; 112, Katz vs Katz; 113, Cohen vs Cohen; 114, Matter of Goldfarb; 115, Helms vs Kloska; 116, Hernan vs Kasper; 117, Webb vs Webb; 118, Hull vs Boldtmann; 119, Blum vs Alliance Ins Co; 129, MacFadyen, vs Peavev; 121, Walter vs Walter; 122, Matter of Castle Hill Av; 123, Gallagher vs Brunner; 124, Beinisch vs Posner; 125, Rachomowitz & Schwartz vs Salkowitz; 126, Oher vs Boxer, 127, Schulemowitz vs Pfaelzer; 128, Webb vs Hemperly; 123, Worthington; 130, Shaws Jeweiry Co vs N Y Herald Co; 131, Hall M Pub Co vs Partel; 132, Maclay vs Berliner & Greenberg; 133, Clayton vs Clayton; 124, Bercsofsky vs Cohoes P. M. Co; 135, Curreri vs Chiavello & Bros; 136, Marphy vs Keegan; 137, Schuleman vs Diamond; 128, Uthlein vs Uthlein; 139, Larkin vs Drake; 140, Warnock Uniform Co vs Garifalos; 141, McGlilivray vs McGlilivray.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Guy, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

Suprogate's Court—Chambers—Before supreme Court opens at lyley fore Guy, J. Court opens at lyley parte matters.
Surrogate's Court Opens at 10:30 A.M. cates of Frances Egger, Zathn Relly, cates of Frances Unitar J. Mitchell, amuel Rozhesky, Charles F. Walpuski, harles Stahl, Elizabeth V. Ebert, Ignats harles Green, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Part II.—Before Green, J. Court opens 10 A.M. Ex parte matters.

KINGS COUNTY. Supreme Court Special Term. Court pens at 10 A. M. Refore Jayour, J. Littated motions. Before Benedict, J.—Ex spens at 10 A. S. Before Benedict, ligated motions. Before Benedict, parter matters.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—Scond Justicial Department—Recess.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term. Part 111.—

als—Recess.
suprems Court—Trial Term—Adjourned
ii first Monday in October, 1914.
Sounty Court—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—
al term adjourned until October. Motiona
urnable and orders signed in Part II., returnable and orders signed in Fart III.

County Court—Criminal Calendar for Trial—Part I.—Before Roy, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Arcangelo Vertelone, murder; Richard Cussick, burglary, petit larceny; Pavid McCall, assault; Meyer Goldstein, grand larceny; Pasquale Linden, Philip Valentine, robbery, grand larceny, assault; Pasquale Linden, carrying dangerous weapon.

Part III—Before Thornan, J. Glovanni Cresta, attempt extertion; Francisco Elicata, sodoms, assault; William Dugsa, grand larceny; Joseph Kelber, burglary, petit larceny, receiving, Gaetano Migneini, grand larceny; Max Rose, receiving stoles property.

cogate's Court-Before Ketcham, Surrogate's Court—Before Ketcham, Sourrogate's Court—Before Ketcham, Sound floor. Wills of Clara M. Root, Anna S. Mundhenk, Henry Alexander, Anthony liler, Mary E. Crothers, Mordecal M. S. territt, Soughle Hagermeyer, Salmie Gernaer, Clara L. Powers, Pantaleon M. Lepshon, William Hendrickson, Accounting aymond K. Pruden, Mary Seymour, Frederk Kruse. Estates of Elizabeth Heim, ary Harrigan.

Receivers Appointed. Justice Dalany-Robert N. Kenyon ver Decker Realty Co., William P.

# HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . . \$1,000,000 PEPOSITS . . . . . . . . \$14,500,000

Considerate for the welfare of the commercial and mercantile interests confided to its care, the Harriman National Bank is prepared at all times, subject to agreement, to meet promptly and liberally the requirements of its customers as determined by their business, financial responsibility and bank balances.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT